

June 1953

Volume 32

Number 374

LABOUR ORGANISER

★ CONTENTS ★

Power Behind the Throne

Preserve Election Records

Looking After a Big Membership

When is a Member Paid Up?

Value of Brains Trusts

PRICE FIVEPENCE

Situations Vacant

SAFFRON WALDEN C.L.P.—Applications are invited for the post of full-time Secretary/Agent. Salary and conditions in accordance with the National Agreement. Application forms from Mr. F. E. Elliott, C.C., White House, Sible Hedingham, Essex, to whom they must be returned not later than 27th June, 1953.

BUCKINGHAM C.L.P. (1951 Tory majority 54) invites applications for the post of Secretary/Agent. Salary and conditions in accordance with National Agreement. The Constituency, which covers a large rural area, is well organised, with a membership over 5,000. The post offers great scope to a keen, active person. A Party car is available for the use of the Agent. Application forms may be obtained from Donald Morgan, Oakenholt, Wolverton, Bucks., to whom they must be returned not later than June 29th.

WIMBLEDON C.L.P.—Applications are invited for the post of full-time Secretary/Agent. Salary and conditions in accordance with National Agreement. Application forms may be obtained from Hon. Secretary, 267 The Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.19, to whom they should be returned not later than July 13th.

FOR SALE

One EMGEE Model 'D' (hand) duplicator, price £12. Apply Mr. Cooper, 11 Langley Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.

Trusty Companion



The DAILY HERALD has a high proportion of readers who take it every day because it reflects their feelings on events affecting their own way of life. They would miss its arrival as they would that of a trusty companion bringing the news and reliable judgments on topics of the day. That is why, when on holiday, they order their copy from a local newsagent.

LABOUR'S

**DAILY
HERALD**

MONEY—CASH BRASS—TIN

Call It what you like
IT'S ALL

FUNDS!!!

Send for our free fund-raising samples, only 3d. postage, to:—

THE IDEAL PRINTERS
12, Midland Street, HULL

**THE "FUND-RAISING"
SPECIALISTS**

FULL UNION SHOP SINCE 1922
EST: 1919

Every Employee a Trade Unionist

THAT'S ANOTHER REASON
WHY TRADE UNIONISTS
SHOULD SHOP

AT THE
LONDON CO-OP

THE LABOUR ORGANISER

PUBLISHED BY THE LABOUR PARTY, TRANSPORT HOUSE, SMITH SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1

VOL. 32. NO. 374.

JUNE, 1953

PRICE FIVEPENCE

A WARNING !

THE loss of the South Sunderland seat will compel Labour organisers to face facts which may have been obscured by the large number of council seats won in the local elections held only a few days before the by-election.

There was a fall in the Labour vote nearly everywhere, while the Tory vote remained stable, or actually increased compared with last year.

The voting trend in Sunderland South was similar to that throughout the country in the local government elections, except that in the by-election the Labour abstentions were sufficient to enable the Tory to win this marginal constituency

The trend must not be misinterpreted. The 1953 Labour local elections vote, though smaller than that of 1952, was yet much bigger than that of 1951 or of 1950. While the Tory vote was more this year than it was last year, it was much smaller than it had been in 1950 and 1951.

Even in Sunderland, with the same candidate who nearly won the General Election in 1951 in a straight fight with Labour, the Tories had a reduced poll and won the seat on a minority of the total votes cast in a three-cornered contest.

It is plain, however, that the Tories recently have been more successful in polling their support than has been the Labour Party. This may be due in some measure to political factors, but these are not the concern of this journal. From the point of view of organisation it would appear that the Tories are at an advantage in knowing where their supporters are and in their ability to persuade them to vote for their candidates.

There has been evidence for some time that the Tories have been electioneering more methodically than we have been. They have concentrated on their supporters and have got them out to vote, whereas, in many localities, the Labour Party has shown no sign of being able to distinguish between supporters and opponents and, by dispersing its effort, has left much Labour support unpolled.

Future electoral contests are likely to be so close that hit or miss methods will not do. Carefully planned campaigns are essential for victory and there can be no plan without a marked register. If our readers' local Labour Parties have been without a marked register they should persuade them to start work now: the records of the recent local elections will be a good basis upon which to start.

QUAIR'S PAGE

JIMMY GREEN is the most important person in Britain (as recorded in the *Labour Organiser*, May 1953, p. 85, col. 1) for two reasons. Firstly, because of his ubiquity; for the Greens are more prolific than the Smiths, Browns, Joneses and Robinsons put together. Secondly, because he is not a member of any political party, or if he is he has got in by some mischance.

The orderly examination of the problem of Jimmy Green which was projected for this contribution has, for the moment, been thrown overboard because only yesterday, May 11th, 1953, as ever was, I happened to meet a particularly verdant member of this illustrious family, and it seems that a little attention might with profit be given to this individual case.

THREE of us were gathered together, doing no harm to anybody apart from being engaged in reading newspapers, when the good man joined us. Without any preamble, he emptied his mind of all it contained on the world situation; and here, *verbatim*, is what he said:

'There seems a lot of scares about. We've had enough of wars in the last twenty or thirty years, it's been all wars. Churchill doesn't seem very nervous. I don't know what it's all about unless it's done to keep some of these damned big officials in their jobs.'

This emerald 'of purest ray serene' has been successively a farm-boy, a footman in a great house in Wiltshire and London, a gentleman's gentleman, and a butcher. He has been a voter at twelve General Elections, so it follows that, green as he is, he did not exactly come up with the last shower of rain. But don't let anyone imagine that he is merely a relic of a by-gone age, for I can produce for you his sons galore and his grandsons countless.

Multiply this man by a million, stir into the mass all the tortuous diversities of which the undisciplined human mind is capable, and there you have Jimmy Green, the most important person in Britain.

Every one of us who has done propa-

FOREVER GREEN

ganda work for the Party, or has canvassed for members or for votes, has met him, times without number. Baffled and exasperated at the enigma he presents, oftentimes we have lost our tempers and in our angry minds have characterised him as ———*. Yet, this fury is no more than the reflex of our own futility, our failure to assess him as a fascinating and challenging problem.

TAKING him all in all, Jimmy is no fool. He is, more often than not, a first-class workman or a keen businessman. He is, very often, a member of a Trade Union; but he calls it the 'club', and never attends Branch meetings. He does not know where to look on the map for Bechuanaland but can tell you all about Seretse that he has seen in headlines, and knows the name and date of every Derby winner since the Great Fire of London. He does not know what Mr. Gladstone said in 1884, but he knows the year when Preston North End topped the League without losing a match and won the Cup without conceding a goal. Or he will take to the 'local' a handful of runner beans twenty-four inches long and as straight as a ramrod. More rarely, he is assiduous in his attendance at church or chapel, and knows far more texts than you do.

In all his ordinary activities he is interesting and likeable. It is on the odd occasions when he suddenly becomes a politician, and a very dogmatic and aggressive one at that, that he is such a terror.

Why is he not as good a politician as he is workman, businessman, sportsman, gardener or Christian? We must look into this in future issues, but either the Editor must give me more space or I shall have to carry on well into the autumn. But have no fear; even when the leaves are brown Jimmy will still be Green.

*Remainder of sentence deleted as unsuitable for young readers.

BANISH ADDRESSING DRUDGERY

CAN anything be done to cut down the drudgery of writing up election addresses, of calling committee meetings, and addressing envelopes?

By installing modern addressing equipment the gigantic task of writing envelopes, or addresses, for all electors on the parliamentary register can be cut by at least a third. Not only will many valuable workers be released for other duties, but the task will be performed more efficiently, as all addresses will be legible. In addition, half the job of checking will have been done in advance.

To give a practical example. In every constituency the names of roads and of the towns or districts remain practically constant. Every elector in one street has part of his address common to his neighbours. For example, Mr. J. Brown of 10 Northumberland Street, Mayfield, and Mrs. M. Jones of 24 Northumberland Street, Mayfield, have in common "Northumberland Street, Mayfield".

A quick and cheap method to reproduce at will unlimited quantities of the common part of the address will cut work enormously. Only the name of the elector and the street number will then have to be filled in by hand, and by reproducing the exact number of envelopes or election addresses required for a particular street, part of the task of checking addresses will be performed in advance.

Other obvious purposes to which addressing equipment can be used include the addressing of letters and notices to committee members, ward and branch secretaries and others to whom it is necessary to write frequently.

In some cases where a very small notice card is required, this can actually be reproduced on the addressing equipment. If desired it can be done in one of several colours.

Another advantage of installing addressing equipment is that it automatically provides a card index system. Secretaries and committee members can easily be classified into various sections for reference purposes.

Although there are a number of companies which manufacture addressing equipment, three of the most widely known systems are those marketed by Addresso-

graph-Multigraph, Addressall and Roneo.

The Addressograph-Multigraph system necessitates the use of metal plates of a soft alloy which are embossed with the relevant particulars by a Graphotype machine. If it is impractical to purchase one of these machines, the manufacturers will supply the plates embossed and ready for use at £23 6s. 2d. a thousand, including purchase tax. To use the plates an addressing machine is required, and two small models are available. The cheapest, Model No. 500, costs £8 and is capable of dealing with 300 envelopes an hour. The other, Model No. 300, costs £39 and has a capacity of 1,000 an hour.

Although the second machine is also hand operated, it is semi-automatic. Its magazine holds 30 plates at one filling, and plates advance automatically at each stroke of the stamper arm. As each plate is brought to the point of printing, its predecessor drops into a receiving tray ready for storing in the same order as they were placed in the magazine. Plates can be printed, repeated or omitted without disturbing their sequence.

The Addressall system operates on a similar principle, but instead of using metal plates, wax stencils are necessary. With the aid of an adaptor these can be cut on a typewriter. They are then attached to a strong fibre card and used in a similar manner to the metal plates. The cheapest Addressall machine, Model 65, costs £26 and is capable of dealing with 500/1,000 envelopes an hour. The typewriter attachment costs £4 and the stencils are £11 7s. 6d. a thousand, complete with cards. The manufacturers are Addressall Machine Co., 11/13, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

The Roneo system is similar, excepting that the stencils can be cut on an ordinary typewriter without an adaptor. The Model 40 machine costs £25, stencils £3 10s. 0d. a thousand, and cards £7 a thousand, all less 10 per cent discount but, with the exception of the machine, plus 22.2 per cent Purchase Tax. The great advantage of the Roneo system is that once the initial equipment is purchased, the whole process is carried out in your office and you are not dependent on the manufacturers for plate cutting or resilking. The manufacturers are Roneo Ltd., 17 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

REAL POWER BEHIND THE THRONE

by A. L. WILLIAMS

IF the Chairman is the figurehead of a Labour Party organisation, the Secretary can be the power behind the throne. Because he is at the centre of the organisation, the Secretary is in a position to advise the other officers and the Executive and General Committees.

The extent to which his advice is sought and acted upon depends largely on his standing with his colleagues; some Secretaries merely carry out the clerical duties associated with the job, while others really do guide the numerous activities of the party.

Usually the latter are men and women who have won the confidence of Party members, because over the years they have demonstrated not only their ability, but also their singleness of purpose in serving the Party.

The Secretary should endeavour to be above all factions and groups, but should not be afraid to express his views when he thinks the interests of the Party are involved. As the executive officer, he must loyally carry out the decisions of his Executive Committee, and generally should be the Executive Committee's champion among the members. If a Secretary finds himself constantly at variance with his Executive Committee, and is unable honestly to defend its decisions, he should end an intolerable situation by resigning his office.

Major Decisions

Major decisions will be made by the Executive Committee for approval by the General Committee. Sometimes it is not possible to wait for Executive and General Committee meetings before taking action on matters of some importance. In such a case, the Secretary should consult with the Chairman, and if possible with the other officers as well.

But he will have to make many minor decisions, without being able to consult anybody. He should avoid falling into the habit of making decisions which are

DEALING with the work of a Labour Party Secretary the National Agent contributes the second of a series of articles on the duties of Party Officers. Last month's article was on the Chairman's job and future articles will deal with the duties of Agent, Treasurer, Literature Secretary, etc.

the responsibility of his Executive and General Committees. The Secretary who steps outside his rights will soon find himself in plenty of trouble.

On the other hand the Secretary who cannot make a decision, and who even has to read every letter, including formal acknowledgments, to his Executive and General Committees is not really being democratic, and certainly he is a great waster of other peoples' time.

Most of the work of the Secretary will arise from decisions taken at party meetings. If he is wise therefore immediately after meetings he will write up the minutes and then act upon the minuted decisions.

Minute writing is rather a bore, and many Secretaries leave it until just before the next meeting. By that time it may be difficult to remember precisely what the meeting decided, and this may result in the accuracy of the minutes being questioned. Moreover, there is more chance of overlooking decisions that require some form of action if the minutes are left.

In keeping minutes, the important thing is that decisions should be clearly recorded. The minutes should not attempt to be a full report of the meeting, though it may be desirable to include some of the points made in important discussions in order to give the background to the decision taken finally.

So that everybody may be clear upon what has been decided, the Secretary might request that the motion before the meeting should be submitted in writing by the mover, or the Secretary should write down the motions as he understands them and arrange with the Chairman to read them to the meeting before the vote is taken.

It is helpful to have a special notebook for taking notes during the course of meetings. Reference can then be made to the actual notes, if occasion arises. He is an unwise Secretary who relies upon his memory, and scribbled notes on letters or the backs of envelopes are poor raw material from which to build good minutes.

Index Minutes

The minutes should be numbered consecutively from the date of one annual meeting to another. At the end of the year an attempt should be made to index the more important subjects under general headings. For instance, if decisions about the panel of local government candidates have been indexed under that heading, it will be a relatively simple matter for the Secretary to discover all the decisions on that subject made during a number of years. The saving of time by simple indexing can only be appreciated by those who have had the task of searching through minutes for previous decisions without the help of an index.

Correspondence should be acknowledged promptly. It is not possible in every case to give a considered reply by return of post, but such letters can be formally acknowledged at once and a full reply sent later.

It will be necessary to keep a number of folders for the Executive and sub-committees, so that letters that have to be referred to them may be placed in the appropriate folder. After a decision on a letter has been taken, the Secretary should act upon the decision and the letter then should be filed away for future reference.

An elaborate filing system is unnecessary. In the case of most small organisations, a few folders and box files are all that are needed.

Most correspondence will fall naturally into one or other of a few main groups: to deal with the items that do not fit in any of these groups, a miscellaneous file should be kept, and letters in it filed alphabetically, according to subject.

Even the most perfect filing system breaks down if letters are not filed away

immediately they have been dealt with. There is no point in being able to lay hands on correspondence a year old, if letters received a week previously cannot be found when wanted.

Most parties own typewriters, and the main advantage of a typewriter is that it is so easy to take one or more copies at a time. Copies of letters forwarded can be filed, and other copies can be used for the purpose of giving information to interested people.

As far as possible, there should be a separate letter for each subject, and brevity is an aid to clarity in letter writing. If it is not possible to deal with the subject in two or three short paragraphs, it is wise to do a rough draft of the letter, so that it can be altered to remove ambiguities and superfluities before it is typed.

A card index system is useful, even for a small organisation. It will include the names and addresses of members, officers and committee members, secretaries of affiliated organisations, etc. The cards can be adapted to suit different purposes, but the general advantage of the card index over the list kept in a book, is that alterations can be made in the records by substituting single cards, and also it is visually easier.

Desk Diary

A useful addition to the office equipment is a desk diary, into which the Secretary should enter well in advance all statutory engagements, as well as warnings of tasks to be done. If a pocket diary is kept also, care should be taken to transfer engagements from it to the desk diary. But probably it is safer to keep only a desk diary and to encourage people to make their engagements by letter, since mistakes often arise because of misunderstandings in conversations, as well as because of forgetfulness.

The good Secretary, even though he is not a trained clerical worker, will adopt some simple system of office administration, and will accept the discipline that all systems involve.



MORTONS FOR STATIONERY

Write for samples and new List of ENVELOPES, DUPLICATING PAPERS, STENCILS, INKS, TYPEWRITER RIBBONS and CARBONS etc. as supplied to scores of Labour Party and Trade Union Offices
Mortons, 37 Wheatsheaf Hall, Wheatsheaf Lane, London, S.W.8

LESLIE HILLIARD

TWO main records are kept in the office in connection with our collection system. The first is a continuing record of membership contributions and other payments for which an individual record card is used, and the second is a record of collectors' payments, credits, and the totals, both gross and net, collected in each ward.

By careful planning, and by using standard forms, eliminating the use of large numbers of individual receipts, etc., the work has been formalised and takes very little time.

I have found it to be essential to be able to watch, month by month, membership levels in each polling district. To do this, a system has been worked out which automatically produces absolutely reliable figures, which are summarised on a form each month.

Just as the collectors' work is staggered over the month into weekly periods, office record entries also are staggered. Each week, entries are made in respect of only

one fourth of the membership. Entries are made from the collectors' books; payments are recorded and members reported dead, removed, or lapsed, are noted and the card index adjusted. Letters of sympathy are sent to the relatives where deaths are reported. Traced removals, within or without the constituency, are transferred appropriately.

Details of lapsed members are kept together and, at the end of each month, are reported to the P. D. secretaries, who are asked to call and to try and deal with any grievance. No members are removed from the collectors' book for non-payment of subscriptions until an independent call by a ward officer has confirmed that they are unwilling to continue in membership.

It will be appreciated that as our collecting books are arranged in walking order, unless the member's record card (which is our basic record, around which all organisational and other development is planned) is arranged in the same order, posting entries from the collecting books to the cards would be a lengthy and tedious business. Our membership record was, therefore, rearranged in collectors' order with separate sub-divisions into P.D.s, wards and streets.

Name _____

Address _____

P.D. Ward Tel.

T.U.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

[illegible]

Register Analysis

Year :	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Houses					
Fams.					
Mems.					
Labour					
Tory					
Comm.					
Lib.					
Others					

Members record cards (See I) are duplicated in the office, are tabbed in colours to denote specialist information (and to keep this confidential, since in our case the records are regularly worked over by voluntary staff) and are of different colours for men and women.

An obvious difficulty of this system will now present itself to the reader who has some knowledge of filing methods. If it is necessary to turn up a member's card, unless his collector is known, it cannot be found. This difficulty was eliminated by producing a small jigger index, which filed in alphabetical order of roads, indicated at a glance in which area and weekly division the road could be found in the master record. This jigger file is being revised, and has been produced on an 8 in. x 5 in. card (See II) and will, in future, be used to carry a complete electoral analysis of each road instead of carrying this on separate forms and sheets as in the past.

With some 16 collectors paying in cash weekly and receiving payments themselves, a fair number of receipts both for inward and outward cash payments would become necessary, and substantial additions would be made to the party's book-keeping, unless simplification was effected.

The method now adopted, and accepted by our auditors, is a simple form, on which all payments made are entered. This is signed by the collector as payments are made and, in order that the books can readily be entered the amounts are summarised, in gross, on a ward basis in the table at the foot. Each sheet is

given a folio number and is filed weekly after the information has been posted into the cashbook, and is available later to the auditors if they wish to confirm the book entries.

The number of entries are reduced in the cashbook from 16 to 4 and the exchange of receipts is eliminated entirely. In our first year of operation the passing of these payments, from all sources, through our receipt books involved something like 60 entries a week.

By using the simple controls outlined it is possible to compile monthly useful statistics without difficulty and to analyse membership trends. Reports can be presented to the Executive Committee indicating the state of membership in each P.D., the ratio of men to women members, the relative efficiency of each collector, the approximate amount of money being collected and contributed from all sources by the average member, the number of members contributing to party funds other than by simple membership subscriptions, the rate at which membership and income are rising, or falling, area by area.

A close check can be made on losses due to lapsing and these can be reduced to a minimum. The ratio of removals and deaths to the total membership can be noted, and the effect of Government policy and party activities upon membership noted. All this is possible and worthwhile since, with a weekly check and report, the information is up to date and reliable.

(To be concluded)

New Agents

THE following Agency appointments have been approved by the National Executive Committee:

L. A. DOLE. Aged 34, Leonard Dole fills the vacancy at Nelson and Colne. A member of the Party for 20 years, he has held various party offices, and was the Election Agent at the 1950 General Election in the Newcastle (Staffs) constituency.

H. LUXTON. A new Agency has been established at Hitchin and Harold Luxton takes up the post, at the age of 34. He has been active in the Bethnal Green party for a number of years, serving as Ward Secretary and as a Borough Councillor.

R. R. LEE. Formerly a telephone operator, Reg Lee fills the new appointment at Ripon. A Londoner, aged 29, Reg has taken an active part in organisational work in the Mitcham constituency.

E. E. WILSON. Wembley South has appointed Ellis Wilson to fill its Agency vacancy. A member of the Party for 14 years, he has been secretary to the Richmond and Barnes party for the past two-and-a-half years.

LANCS. SCHOOL

A MOST successful school for full-time agents was held on 11th/12th May at Heys Farm Guest House, West Bradford, near Clitheroe, under the auspices of the Lancashire and Cheshire Regional Council.

The school arose from a request from the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch of the Agents' Union as it was felt that the time available at branch meetings did not provide adequate opportunity for a discussion of the organisational problems which face the movement in the North-west.

The request for the school received the full support of the Regional Executive Committee and of the constituencies concerned, and almost all the full-time agents were present to hear addresses from the National Agent, Mr. A. L. Williams, on 'Individual Membership and Organisation' and 'General Election Preparations', under the chairmanship of the Regional Officer, Reg Wallis.

WHY VALUE

BRAINS TRUSTS are increasingly popular. They have for some years been a regular feature of B.B.C. programmes, and many scholars, politicians and other public servants have, through these programmes, become familiar figures in almost every home. One of the attractions of the B.B.C. Brains Trusts lies in the fact that they examine so many up-to-the-minute problems in which the public is keenly interested.

The Labour Party has, through a number of its constituency and regional offices, arranged many Brains Trust sessions on political subjects. Some of these have been arranged for party members only, and some for the general public. Most of them have been successful, at least in the primary object of attracting good audiences.

Brains Trusts take various forms. They may be staffed by several speakers. Or there may be only one speaker. Or, as recently suggested by one of our constituency parties, a team of speakers and members of the audience may both take part in answering the questions. The questions may be confined to a small group of related subjects, or range over the whole world.

★

In some quarters there is a feeling that because of its popularity the Brains Trust meeting has finally ousted the ordinary public meeting. Of course, where the Brains Trust consists of several famous speakers, it is obvious that it will be more popular than the public meeting, at which only one or at most two speakers, whether famous or otherwise, appear.

The average man likes plenty for his money, even if the money is no more than a penny in the collection. Moreover, Brains Trusts which consist of local experts on local topics are almost bound to be successful. What is better than a group of local councillors dealing with the issues of local government in their own district,

BRAINS TRUSTS IS LIMITED

especially if the public is fluttered by a possible rise, or fall, in the rates?

But apart from special cases, it cannot be assumed that the Brains Trust will of itself attract a crowd and thus relieve the sponsors of the toil of organising a meeting. Few Brains Trusts can be staffed with celebrities and those that can are expensive.

Is the Brains Trust the best and most economical way of capitalizing the attractiveness of celebrities? And if we are concerned about the political education of the public, ought we not by all the means in our power to muster audiences for the competent rather than the merely famous?

★

Brains Trusts are popular because: (a) they provide variety on the platform; (b) they enable the audiences as well as the speakers to participate actively in the meetings; and (c) they give a wide range of information and discussion.

At their best they encourage audiences to think and to grasp the significance of novel views. Under the right Question Master they also encourage the speakers to express themselves briefly and clearly. The ideal Brains Trust consists of speakers who are all qualified to discuss the topics raised and all capable of expressing themselves cogently. To say this is to indicate the rarity of the ideal Brains Trust. A speaker is not necessarily qualified to give an opinion, for example, on rates in Shropshire and riots in Siam.

We are concerned with political education. A large part of the public, through idleness or indifference, resists political education. Therefore, it is expedient by means of the Brains Trust to sugar the pill of education. We must take the public as we find it. But in doing so we must not forget the object in view.

This suggests that a small and really competent team of speakers is preferable to a large and purely decorative team. A tincture of entertainment is essential, but if entertainment is our only object we shall not go far in the vital matter of political education and, in the long run, our outlay of cash and energy will be wasted. Thus we need to ensure the solid-

by

DON ALGER

ity as well as the novelty of our Brains Trusts.

Our purpose is to give information and guidance to the public. One of the dangers of the Brains Trust, arising from the limited time of its sessions, is that the information given may be incomplete, and the guidance given on the basis of incomplete information may be too summary, or superficial. Tabloids are well enough. But what tabloids can really cure the major evils of society?

Opinions strongly expressed may for the moment carry conviction, but this will not be lasting unless it is backed by fact and reason. On the complex issues of modern politics the Brains Trust is probably not the ideal method of imparting conviction. Because the Brains Trust sounds authoritative it may drive many people to form dangerously facile views.

One is reminded of the expert who was asked to address a meeting on the Beveridge report and to the horror of the sponsors of the meeting said he would cover the subject in forty minutes. Under pressure he reluctantly agreed to reduce this to fifteen minutes. On reaching the meeting the chairman pathetically asked, "Can't you give us the gist of the Beveridge Report in ten minutes?"

★

There is too much hasty thinking in public affairs. To get the best from Brains Trusts, we must see that they are staffed by speakers with real knowledge, and that the range of subjects treated on any one occasion is not too wide.

We also need to see that the Brains Trust inspires the audience to undertake some study and thought on its own account. We should try to induce the public to read sound political literature and to attend occasional meetings, at which subjects are treated with the fullness their importance demands. The Brains Trust is useful. It is not a substitute for more substantial methods of political education.

WHEN IS A MEMBER PAID UP?

by SARA BARKER

THE Labour Party was founded in 1900. In the early days it was not a national political party as we know it to-day. Arthur Henderson described it as a federation consisting of Trade Unions, Socialist bodies and Co-operative Societies.

In the first year of its existence the record shows an affiliated membership of 375,931 which rose to 3,013,129 in 1918. In that year a revolutionary constitutional change was made. A simple amendment to the Constitution introduced individual membership, broadened the basis of the Labour Party and made possible the building of a modern political machine.

The conditions of membership have always been uniform and clearly defined in the Constitution and Model Rules of the Party.

There has not always been uniformity of membership subscriptions. From 1919 to 1929 the Rules laid down a membership subscription of 1s. for men and 6d. for women. At that time, the affiliation fee was based on 2d. per member, per annum, with a minimum fee of 30s. per constituency. There was no official membership card.

In 1929, the Constitution and Model Rules were amended. The uniform membership fee was abolished and fees were paid "in the manner laid down in the Constituency and Local Labour Party Rules".

Official membership cards were supplied by the National Executive Committee for the first time. Constituency Parties paid 3d. per annum for each card which included the affiliation fee to the Labour Party. The minimum affiliation fee payable was increased to £3 per constituency.

The next major amendment was in 1944. Again a uniform membership subscription was laid down, and a minimum fee of 6d. monthly was fixed. By this time the cost of an official membership card was 5d., and the minimum affiliation fee per constituency was £5.

In 1947 a further amendment increased the cost of the official membership card

to 6d., and the minimum affiliation fee to £6 per constituency.

The most recent change was in 1950 when a further amendment to Clause X, Section 5, of the Rules introduced a minimum membership fee of 1s. per annum for old age pensioners, who have retired from work.

In referring to the amount of the membership fee it is important to be precise. The rule says "6d. monthly" and not 6s. per year as is often said. This may seem unimportant: as a matter of fact it is very important for it involves the question of "when is a person a fully paid up individual member of the Labour Party?"

The answer is "when a person is in possession of an official membership card for the current year." The possession of a card carries with it an obligation to pay the minimum subscription of 6d. per month. Therefore, a member is fully paid up if the official card shows the membership fee has been paid up to the current month. The exception is the retired old age pensioner who must hold an official card and pay a minimum fee of 1s. per annum.

Questions are sometimes raised regarding the amount to be paid by members enrolling in the middle months of a year. The same principle applies, if a member offers to pay 6s. well and good, but the constitutional requirements are 6d. for each remaining month of the year. The fact that the rules lay down a monthly basis, does not mean that arrangements cannot be made for subscriptions to be collected yearly, half-yearly or quarterly.

Another query which gives concern is whether once having taken out an official card, membership is automatic. The answer is clear. If a member fails to take out a new official card at the commencement of another year membership is lapsed.

Difficulties arise concerning regular payment. Members should pay regularly but sometimes they fail to do so for various good reasons. Sometimes the lapse is not on the part of the member, but is because of a breakdown in the collecting system.

Tolerance and discretion should be exercised, but a member who consistently refuses to pay should be deemed as lapsed.

Constituency parties should insist on official acceptance of new members. Once this formality is over, new members are at liberty to exercise full rights.

Sixpence of every membership fee is paid to Head Office for the official card, which covers the affiliation fee to the Labour Party for each individual member. The rest of the contribution is divided between the Constituency Labour Party and the Ward or Local Labour Party in accordance

with local rules. Thus one membership contribution associates a member at national, constituency and local level.

All individual members of the Labour Party must pay contributions in the constituency where they are resident, or are registered as local government or parliamentary electors. There is only one exception to that rule, a British citizen temporarily abroad may become an individual member, or retain individual membership, by enrolling through Head Office whilst out of this country.

To the
EDITOR

AFFILIATIONS

SIR,—For a considerable period particular stress has been laid on individual membership and this is as it should be. I am concerned, however, whether we sufficiently realise the real value of Trade Union and Co-operative affiliations.

There is still a vast opportunity within most constituencies for further effort by the Agent in this sphere, and the value of complete coverage is not one particularly of finance. Any branch affiliation, no matter how small the financial remittance, is a most welcome relationship.

The problem of individual membership and trade union and co-operative affiliations is that of maintaining contact. A continuous approach to secure affiliations throughout a constituency, and sufficient appeal to the affiliated organisation to send representatives to the constituency and local parties must be made.

We very often accept the financial contribution in the knowledge that it was not possible to have delegates willing to substantiate this relationship. On such occasions the organiser should ensure that the affiliated organisation is kept informed of constituency affairs and should constantly urge that delegates be appointed as soon as possible.

Representation from all affiliated trade union and co-operative organisations would stimulate discussion. Decisions should be taken in the knowledge that opinions of the local parties, trade union branches and the co-operative movement have been taken fully into account.

The organiser could well create an even closer relationship of the three wings of our Movement by encouraging inter-speaker activity.

It is my firm belief that an even more intense study of the Trade Union and Co-operative Movement will prove beneficial to all of us and I feel confident that we can in this way do much more to ensure the ultimate acceptance of Socialism throughout the country.

H. M. BLAIR,
West Renfrew C.L.P.

RAISE FUNDS

the EASY WAY with
MITCHELL'S

'EASI-SEL' MULTI-COLOURED
DRAW TICKETS

- ▶ Exclusive designs that create interest—stimulate sales.
- ▶ The most attractive yet lowest-priced tickets of their type.
- ▶ Multi-colour Designs.
- ▶ Over forty Inset designs including the Labour Party Emblem.

Numerous Labour Party branches already supplied.

Samples free from

**MITCHELL, THE PRINTER
HAYLE, CORNWALL**

PRESERVE ELECTION RECORDS

IT is common for parties to hold 'inquests' after election contests, especially if they have been unsuccessful. Sometimes this is done in a constructive manner, but often is an effort to find excuses for failure, or an attempt to put the blame on the other fellow.

Let us forget that kind of inquest. They add nothing to the party's progress and usually result in someone being offended. Rather let us think of what can be done with the information that has been gathered during the election campaign. If necessary, this can be combined with an objective review of weaknesses that became apparent during the contest.

It is necessary for us to get our records up to date and our election machine in readiness for a possible, early election. The next election can be a quick, sharp contest, leaving us little time for detail. The spring elections gave us an indication politically, as well as organisationally, of what needs to be done.

The Marked Register. More than any other single item, the Marked Register stands out as the basis upon which an election contest can be planned, or a membership drive undertaken. It can be a mine of information if fully developed.

Our recent canvass records should now be entered. The most satisfactory method is for each ward, or local party, to mark up two registers—one for themselves and the other for the constituency party. The entries so recorded, especially at constituency level, can indicate where lies our strength and where our weaknesses, as

well as the areas still inadequately canvassed.

The work of marking up the Registers is a job that can be done by those unable to assist in other ways. Simple instructions, with an illustration of what is required, can be parcelled out in the same way as that for writing up election addresses.

List of Helpers. Each year we get the usual canvassers and committee room helpers. Sometimes we have the pleasant experience of others attending for the first

by Len Sims

time. Both should receive a letter from the candidate, or agent, thanking them for their services and expressing the hope that it will be forthcoming on other such occasions.

Do not leave it there but make sure that a list is compiled of all who took part and the job they undertook. A campaign for membership, a "Socialist Week", or something of that nature might be planned, and in such an event these helpers are most likely to assist.

Committee Rooms. As a rule we have established committee rooms in the wards and electoral areas, but often it is found necessary to rush round looking for some committee rooms at the last moment. This often results in a badly-positioned committee room and a none too happy wife having to "make do" at short notice. Committee rooms should be easily accessible, be a convenient base from which to canvass, as well as being within reasonable proximity to the polling station.

Study the map so as to find the most suitable place, or places, and then approach members and supporters in that vicinity for the use of their premises in a possible future election. It is an added advantage if the places chosen are on the phone.

Postal Votes. The postal vote might not mean a great deal in a ward, in a local government election but, added together, the total within the constituency is considerable. As previous articles have indicated, the postal vote has been a deciding factor in some highly marginal areas.

Supporters who were unable to record their vote because of the nature of their employment should be listed. These fall

into two categories: those who are consistently away from home during the week, and those who are subject to rota and shift work. The first category should be pressed to claim a postal vote as soon as possible, the others to claim when an election becomes imminent.

Next there are the sick and infirm, many of whom were taken to the poll by car. Of these, there are two categories—the permanently incapacitated, and those whose incapacity is of a temporary nature. A visit must be paid to these supporters to inform them of the postal vote facilities.

Then there are those entered on the canvass cards as "removed". If their new address has been entered, a letter can be sent, giving postal vote information; if not, enquiries should be made. Those moving into the house should be informed that they have a vote in the area from which they have moved. This might be inside the constituency, if it is not, the new address should be sent on to the constituency party concerned.

All this postal information should be passed on to the constituency party agent or secretary so as to enable him to assess the total weight of the postal vote should an election break.

The forms and details are as follows:

Employment—R.P.F.7—For those whose work prevents them from voting in person.

Incapacity—R.P.F.7—For those who are permanently or temporarily incapacitated as stated. In this instance the doctor must sign the Certificate which is part of the form.

Removal—R.P.F.8—For Parliamentary elections only. This applies to all who are on the present Register but have since moved out of their Borough, Urban District or Rural Parish. They will remain on the Absent Voters List until the publication of the next Register.

Special Features. Certain problems arise during an election campaign which, if fully considered in advance, would save time and trouble; for instance, hospital staffs and patients, institutions and hostels. Now is the time to find out what has to be done to deal with these problems.

It may be found that our publicity was not as good as it might have been. Consideration should therefore be given to adequate siting. Where possible, the Marked Register should indicate those who

display window bills. Those who have facilities for displaying posters should also be listed.

Cars are important. A list of owners should be compiled, indicating make of car, index number and seating capacity.

Finally, may I suggest something that is seldom done but really pays dividends—a return visit of the candidate (whether successful or not) and canvassers, thanking those who promised to vote Labour. This creates the feeling that their vote was appreciated and encourages them to support us again.

Candidates

THE following were endorsed as Prospective Parliamentary Candidates at the April meeting of the National Executive Committee:

Wokingham	...	Mr. H. G. B.	Marlow
Runcorn	...	Mr. D. Barker	
Totnes	...	Mr. D. J. P. Mann	
Southend-on-Sea			
	West	Mr. V. G. Marchesi	
Beckenham	...	Mr. C. F. A.	Culling
Crosby	...	Mr. E. J. Adams	
North Fylde	...	Mr. L. Spriggs	
Harborough	...	Mr. R. N. Hales	
Holland-with-			
	Boston	Miss J. A. Walters	
Louth	...	Dr. D. R. L. M.	Poirier
Harrow West	...	Mr. M. Rees	
Hornsey	...	Mr. W. Hamling	
Aberdeen South		Mrs. C. J. M. Hart	
Moray and Nairn		Mr. M. MacKay	

Withdrawal of Candidatures

Winchester	...	Mr. E. Neate	
Huntingdonshire	...	Mr. F. MacDonald	
Lancaster	...	Miss D. Lees	
Kingston-on-			
	Thames	Miss P. Haddy	
Birmingham			
	Hall Green	Mr. T. Crehan	
Skipton	...	Mr. E. Hewitt, J.P.	
Caithness and			
	Sutherland	Mr. R. Murray	

Around the Regions

SOUTH WEST RECRUITS 16,000

THE 1952 Membership Campaign has produced some remarkable results in the South West. Of our 43 constituencies, increases were recorded in 39, three showed slight decreases, and one stayed still.

The total number of new members in the region was approximately 16,000, or about a 22 per cent increase. In arriving at this figure, regard has been paid to membership cards purchased and actual members enrolled.

The Regional Executive Committee at its April meeting decided to present the Membership Shield to the North Somerset C.L.P. which, in the year 1952, put on 1,522 new members, collected £800 in membership contributions, and received in quotas from Local Labour Parties a further £504. North Somerset deserves congratulations, not only for enrolling such a record number of new members, but also for administering its membership and organising its collections with such an outstanding financial result.

Our Bath, Totnes, Westbury and Salisbury constituencies are good runners-up, with increases of over 1,000. South Gloucestershire, Exeter and North Devon are well up in the list.

We are aware, of course, that some parties in difficult areas, because the Labour vote is low, cannot show big increases, and we would like them to know how much their efforts are appreciated.

South Western

E. V. REES

Sevenoaks Grows

I WAS first down Doodle Bug Lane in 1943. Day after day, night after night, German fly-bombs were routed up this lovely Malling Valley.

Day after day, night after night, R.A.F. fighters from nearby Biggin Hill and Malling 'dromes came out to intercept and destroy. Fields were littered with the remains of doodle bugs, which failed to reach their London targets.

Three years earlier, the flower of our nation's youth had made its supreme con-

tribution in the Battle of Britain, in the skies above Doodle Bug Lane.

To-day, in peaceful churchyards of Kent, the dust of Saxons, who dared defy the Norman invaders, mingles with the bones of Luftwaffe pilots, who did not return to base.

Doodle Bug Lane and Sevenoaks Constituency are synonymous. In 1944, when German rockets came to plague South-East England, Sevenoaks had 273 Labour Party members, scattered over the two hundred square miles of the constituency.

Catch a 703 bus from London's Victoria Station to the top of Wrotham Hill. Find your way to this address:

'The Hut', Old Coach Road, Wrotham.

Here, 24 miles from London, is a remarkable Labour Party office. A very small wooden shack perched on the north downs, seven hundred feet above the Medway level. Bluebells, and lush nettles guard its approaches.

Take a look at that slender, brown cord half-hidden under the brambles—it's a snare set by a gipsy! Come into the hut, meet Dick Knowles, Labour Party Agent. The rain rattles on the roof, but we couldn't eat our dinner off the floor.

Look around you. Here are orderly files and the records of 3,000 members. And here are the addresses of officers of 21 Local Labour Parties. Here a well-bound marked register of electors.

Dick belongs to Doodle Bug Lane. Long before the reign of Elizabeth I the Knowles family found sustenance and shelter in these parts. A few days before Elizabeth II set out for her crowning, I joined Dick Knowles on a sixty mile tour round a few of the villages and hamlets of the constituency. In every village there was a smile for Dick Knowles of the Labour Party. Cottage doors were opened to us. I was from the Labour Party. Dick was the Labour Party.

Come with us to Aylesford. Dick will show us the Carmelite Priory, and will point with pride to the three-arch thirteenth century bridge. With even greater pride he will introduce us to Bert Bishop, railway signalman, and chairman of the

131 strong Aylesford Local Labour Party. Labour is the leading force in Aylesford politics and boasts five members of the parish council.

Now we're going to Birling—a village still owned by the Neville family. The Nevilles owned it in the thirteenth century when their sons went to the Crusades. Here we meet Arthur Rabjohn, now returned unopposed as a Labour rural district councillor.

Over at Burham, the Tory-ridden rural district council has housed a community of working people in a huted, ex-anti-aircraft camp. The conditions under which these folk are living is a disgrace to Kent. Some 750 electors appear on the register for this parish. A local Labour Party was established here in March of this year. In less than two months 110 members were enlisted.

The little village of Kemsing is in Doodle Bug Lane. Kemsing has only 1,500 electors. Kemsing has never polled more than 500 votes for Labour, but Kemsing local Labour Party has 230 individual members.

No picture of Doodle Bug Lane is complete without Guido Sting of Kemsing. Which side of the Medway he hails from I know not.

Guido is the financial secretary of the Constituency Party. For many years he has played a leading part in raising Party funds. Says Dick Knowles, 'last year our average membership subscription was 4s. 3d.—we've got Guido to thank for that.' Mark this 4s. 3d. collected from 3,000 folk scattered over 200 square miles.

Southern

F. SHEPHERD.

Colchester Veteran

*All the past we leave behind,
We debouch upon a newer, mightier,
varied world;
Fresh and strong the world we seize.
World of Labour and the march;
Pioneers! O Pioneers!*

WALT WHITMAN'S sentiments were Timothy Smith's experience, and recently the Colchester CLP arranged a splendid Party to celebrate the grand old man's *ninetieth* birthday!

He joined the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives in 1883; he was actively associated with the demonstration at Hyde Park when Tom Mann and John

Burns were arrested; he initiated the formation of the Colchester ILP in 1896; and he was given the freedom of the Borough of Colchester in 1949.

He is still wonderfully active for a man of his great age. Recently, he addressed meetings in favour of free bus rides in the town for old age pensioners and he did his usual bit of canvassing in the borough elections. His upright and genial form is conspicuous at every CLP meeting, for he is still the President of the Colchester CLP.

The chief guest was the Rt. Hon. Lord Shepherd, formerly National Agent of the Labour Party, who has known Timothy for about 40 years, and who spoke charmingly and movingly about his great work for Labour. Timothy was delighted with the Testimonial, signed by the leading figures of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and with the volume from the National Executive Committee, and his joy was heightened by a reading lamp and table from the Regional Council and the Colchester CLP.

Over 300 representatives were present from the Labour, Trade Union and Co-operative movements and their gratitude for Timothy Smith's life-long service was expressed gladly at the finest Birthday Party I have ever attended.

Eastern

W. T. YOUNG.

Knottingley Progress

THE Knottingley Urban District is an industrial area, but with fairly large agricultural sections. Prior to 1951, the party organisation consisted of a single party, small in number. There was no ward organisation and the members met jointly with delegates from affiliated Trade Union branches each month.

Following Parliamentary Redistribution, the Model Rules were introduced and provision was made for Ward organisation and for General and Executive Committees.

At the 1951 Urban District Council elections, the new party was struggling through its birth pangs and a few Jeremiahs were shaking their heads in despair. However, more Labour candidates than ever before were nominated and the election produced three gains for Labour. The 1952 elections gave Labour a majority of one: 1953 has increased that majority to eleven.

Individual membership has steadily increased; the County Council seat has been won with a comfortable majority, and the party's policy for urban affairs is now the product of ideas, debates and decisions which emanate from all sections of the movement in the district.

A remarkable story of progress but, it may be asked, what has that to do with the Model Rules? That is easy to answer. Since 1951 the Party members have been given an opportunity of developing and exercising their organised strength on a basis of an organisation which fits the electoral machine. Members became conscious that they had a personal interest in fighting and winning their own ward for Labour, instead of as previously, fighting where we knew we could win. Furthermore, the Trade Union branches found themselves with a new interest in the work of the Party, and a proper opportunity to express it in local and national matters.

Previously, there were four officers who had, by virtue of their office, a personal stake in the well-being of the party. Now there are twenty-four, i.e. four each for the Local Labour Party: the four ward committees and the women's section.

The moral, surely, is that organisation based upon the Model Rules fits the job we are trying to do as social democrats and at the same time provides real opportunities for the enthusiasts to make their personal contribution to the work of the party.

North Eastern

J. ANSON.

Low Poll

BOROUGH and urban elections are of vital importance in the highly industrial areas of Lancashire and Cheshire and the Party organisation is geared to the election campaigns for at least a month before polling. In most places a full effort was made to increase Labour's representation. The overall results show a net gain in the two counties as follows:

	Seats
County Boroughs	55
Non-County Boroughs	14
Urban Districts	12
Total	81

Among a number of satisfactory results, the following deserve special mention:

Liverpool. Here there had been a general redistribution of wards and all the council seats were vacant. Labour won 65 against the Conservatives 53 and for the first time Labour has a majority of elected councillors. As yet Labour is not in control of the council as the Conservatives have 28 aldermen and Labour has only 7.

Manchester. Here with four Labour gains Labour resumed control of the Council, the state of the council being Labour 74, Conservatives 65, Liberals 4, with one vacancy.

Cheshire. Two results in Cheshire are outstanding. At Stockport, for the second year in succession, Labour has achieved a first-class result, gaining six seats and putting the Party in a position to win control of the council in 1954. At Bredbury and Romiley Urban District Labour made four gains again making control of the council possible next year.

The movement in the North-west has done a good job of work in these elections, but warning must be taken from the low polls in many places, and in some a serious reduction in the Labour vote. Disinterest in local elections can be fatal to the Party, and every effort will need to be made during the coming year to awaken the political consciousness of the electorate

North Western

R. C. WALLIS.

Include Wards

CAN your answer to Mr. J. M. Smith in the January *Labour Organiser* be accepted as the last word on the possibility of ward committees in the large cities and boroughs receiving direct mail from Headquarters?

I sincerely hope not. Take our experience in Bristol. Here we have numerous women's sections and League of Youth branches, many of them with very tiny memberships. We have, on the other hand, ward committees with memberships running into hundreds. The latter bodies receive no official correspondence from Transport House, the former have all that is issued, yet all groups are represented by delegates on the constituency parties.

It is quite true that the various units

(Continued on page 119)

STUDENTS WIN DIPLOMA

SEVENTY-SIX students have been awarded the Party's Diploma as a result of their completing the Study Course and passing the written and oral examinations. The examinations were held at Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, London, Birmingham, Nottingham and Bristol.

The Course covered Party organisation and administration, Registration, and the management of local government elections.

The names and constituencies of the successful students are as follows:

Joseph Awdas	Durham	C. G. K. Page	South Lewisham
Mrs. D. Bedford	Goole	Miss B. Passmore	Devonport
John Benton	Taunton	John M. Patton	Berwick-on-Tweed
Wm. Bickerstaffe	Whitehaven	Harry Peacock	Keighley
George Bloor	Farnworth	R. T. Peters	South Northants
Miss A. Brierley	Knutsford	Mrs. H. Popplewell	Nottingham
Ronald Brinkman	Carshalton	T. P. S. Prudham	Jarrow
C. T. Broughton	Rother Valley	Harry Ramshaw	Durham
W. V. Burley	Cirencester & Tewkesbury	Kenneth Ramshaw	Chester-le-Street
Anthony Callegari	Woolwich	Miss M. Rawcliffe	Preston South
K. C. Campbell	Stalybridge & Hyde	Anthony Rickard	Faversham
E. M. Clapham	Lincoln	M. K. Roach	Blyth
J. A. Clark	South Shields	Milton Roskell	Rochdale
E. W. Collett	Stratford-on-Avon	F. T. Rowe	North Cornwall
Mrs. J. Curry	Don Valley	William Rowe	Epping
George A. Dix	Doncaster	Arthur Rowlandson	Ince
Miss Helen Dunphy	North Lanark	Norman Rutherford	Blaydon
Walter Edwards	West Derby, Liverpool	John Senior	Bradford East
Michael English	Southport	Miss H. M. Small	Woolwich East
Mrs. M. Fowler	Nottingham Central	F. H. Soan	Hastings
Frederick Foy	Droylsden	James Stephenson	Nelson & Colne
James Gambles	Wigan	D. T. Stone	South Gloucestershire
Arnold Gregory	Wythenshawe	L. A. Tarran	Wandsworth & Streatham
Miss Jean Hardy	Droylsden	Herbert Taylor	Sowerby
Gordon Hobbs	Wycombe	Donald Turland	Spelthorne
John Holt	Rossendale	Miss B. Urquhart	Bristol West
Jeffrey Horner	Bolton East	Isaac Watson	Morecambe & Lonsdale
David G. Hughes	Northwich	Miss Ann Wells	East Grinstead
Miss Joan Kearney	Ilkeston	Ellis H. Wilson	South Wembley
Francis Kenyon	Ince	Albert Winstanley, Junr.	Withington
Mrs. C. Lanz	Middleton & Prestwich	F. E. Yorke	Aston, Birmingham
J. A. Lester	Cannock		
J. R. Lewis	Llanelli		
Kenneth Lomas	Knutsford		
E. A. Long	South Lewisham		
P. F. McAllister	West Derby, Liverpool		
E. C. H. Mardell	Enfield East		
H. W. Matthews	Brentford & Chiswick		
E. V. Moore	St. Albans		
Thomas Morris	Stalybridge & Hyde		
G. J. Moseley	Moss Side, Manchester		
Peter Moyes	North Somerset		
H. E. Murrell	Spelthorne		
Clarence Newlove	Brigg		
P. N. Nodes	South Lewisham		

(Continued from page 118)

in a borough constituency are able to get together more often than the average county party, but that is not the real point at issue. We all want to increase our membership and improve organisation in all types of constituencies and the problems of adding to the distribution lists at Transport House are worth overcoming if we want to really get moving in the large boroughs.

L. R. CHAMBERLAIN

Bristol North West C.L.P.

Labour Party Publications

CURRENT ISSUES

PAMPHLETS, LEAFLETS AND BOOKS, ETC.

LEAFLETS

Food Goes Up! (Membership)	10s. per 1,000 copies.
Invitation to a Party	30s. per 1,000 copies.
Trade Unionists and Politics	100 copies, 3s. 6d.; 500, 15s.; 1,000 £1 7s. 6d.
About the Labour Party	6 copies, 6d.; 12, 1s.; 24, 1s. 8d.; 50, 3s.; 100, 5s. 6d.; 1,000, £2 5s.
An appeal to Labour Voters	8s. per 1,000 copies.

PAMPHLETS AND BOOKLETS, ETC.

Prices, including postage

POLICY PAMPHLETS:

Labour's Foreign Policy	1 copy, 4½d.; 12, 2s. 9d.; 50, 10s. 6d.; 100, £1.
Towards World Plenty	
Facing the Facts	

POLICY DISCUSSION PAMPHLETS:

No. 1—Problems of Foreign Policy	1 copy, 6d.; 12, 3s. 9d.; 24, 7s.; 50, 13s. 6d.; 100, £1 5s.
No. 2—Our Daily Bread	
No. 3—Problems of Public Ownership	
No. 4—The Welfare State	
No. 5—The Future of Private Industry	

EDUCATIONAL SERIES PAMPHLETS:

No. 1—Trade Unionism, its Origins, Growth and Role in Modern Society	1 copy, 6d.; 12, 3s. 9d.; 24, 7s.; 50, 13s. 6d.; 100, £1 5s.
No. 2—The Co-operative Movement	
No. 3—The Real Nature of Conservatism	
No. 4—Our Parliament and how it Works	

GENERAL PAMPHLETS:

Monopoly	1 copy, 4½d.; 12, 2s. 6d.; 100, 17s. 6d.
A Policy for Secondary Education	1 copy, 4½d.; 12, 3s. 6d.; 24, 6s. 6d.; 50, 13s.
The Socialist International	1 copy, 6d.; 12, 3s. 9d.; 24, 7s.; 50, 13s. 6d.
Fifty Million Unemployed	1 copy, 8d.; 12, 5s.; 100, £1 17s. 6d.
Guide to the Elements of Socialism	1 copy, 8d.; 12, 5s.; 100, £1 15s.

BOOKS:

Local Government Handbook 1951/52 (England and Wales)	2s. 10d.
Supplement 1953	1 copy, 1s. 6d.; 3, 3s. 6d.; 12, 12s.
Scottish Local Government 1952	2s. 2d.
Conduct of Local Elections (England and Wales)	1 copy, 1s. 9d.; 6, 7s. 6d.; 12, 13s. 6d.
Conduct of Scottish Local Elections	
Conduct of London Local Elections	
Party Organisation	1 copy, 1s. 8d.; 6, 8s.; 12, 15s.
Annual Report, 1952	1 copy, 2s. 6d.; 6, 12s. 6d.; 12, £1 2s. 6d.; 50, £4 7s. 6d.

THE LABOUR PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT,
Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.